

BANNERS OPPOSING
WILSON TORN FROM
HANDS OF WOMEN

Chicago Crowd Resent "Silent Demonstration" Against President.

MANY OF PARTICIPANTS
KNOCKED DOWN AND HURTPresident in Illinois Metropolis
to Explain Views on Problems Facing Nation.

THUNDER AT EACH APPEARANCE

At Night Meeting of New Citizens,
He Declares for a United America.

CHICAGO, October 19.—President Wilson came here today to explain his view on problems facing the nation. Arriving in Chicago, after shaking hands with crowds in Indiana, he delivered three speeches, participated in several street demonstrations, and went over his Western campaign plans with his managers. At headquarters here, he planned to leave at midnight, and expects to arrive at Long Branch at midnight tomorrow.

In a speech before the Chicago Press Club, the President predicted the "beginning of a renaissance of the sense of patriotic responsibility," and urged the development of progressiveness. Speaking before a gathering of women after his speech, he said that the women in the affairs of the nation, and at a meeting to-night of new citizens, he declared for a united America. At his every appearance, the President was cheered by throngs which packed the streets during his automobile rides from place to place, and filled to capacity the halls in which he spoke. He stood constantly in his automobile, passing through the crowds, and smilingly waving his hand to the people on the streets and in the windows of buildings.

An attempted "silent demonstration" by members of the National Woman's party in front of the auditorium developed into a riot, in which the banners opposing Wilson were torn from the demonstrators and trampled. The women were roughly handled, and a few hundred feet away, when the demonstration started, but passed into the building and was not a witness to the scene that followed.

CHARGES BANNER HOLDERS. Shouting "shame," "disgrace," and "let the banners," a crowd of several hundred, sprinkled with women, charged the banner holders. Umbrellas and canes were used in the destruction of the banners. Many of the women were knocked down and nearly all were roughly handled, especially those who strove to retain their banners.

The excitement continued until all the banners had been seized. With disheveled hair and soiled and torn clothing, the women marched back to their headquarters under police guard. Charges that the police sympathized with the rioters and failed to protect the demonstrators were made by Mrs. Josephine Pearce and Mrs. E. L. Matz, officials of the local women's Republican club.

"There were all kinds of policemen standing about, merely looking on, not moving a hand," said Mrs. Pearce. "Some of them didn't seem to want to help us. I saw policemen deliberately stand near-by and laugh at us while we were being beaten and the banners torn from our hands."

"We were standing quiet, holding our banners and not harming any one. Suddenly there was a regular riot. They grabbed our banners, trampled on them and knocked us down. It was terrible."

NEGRO WAITERS GET RAISE. BY THREATENING TO STRIKE. Negro waiters employed at the Press club utilized the presence of President Wilson at lunch there to gain for themselves a raise in wages, without investigation and without compromise. Just before the President was due to arrive, thirty special waiters, who were to serve the luncheon, put on their coats, preparatory to walking out. They had not asked for more pay, but when stopped by the steward told him they had decided they must have a 50 per cent increase on the contract price before they would begin their duties. The advantage was theirs, and the increase was granted.

Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President, and drew almost as much applause. Between his speech to the women and his night address the President went to the Western Democratic campaign headquarters and, for the first time, witnessed the details of the machinery used in an effort to re-elect him. Senator Walsh, chairman of the headquarters, told the President that a decided swing had set in in the West for the Democratic ticket.

At the meeting of women the President was introduced by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of Chicago's schools, who declared he had kept the United States honorably at peace. Miss Jane Addams, who recently declared for him, occupied a seat in a box. The hall, with a capacity of 4,200, was filled, and many women stood.

The President defined his message to the women as follows: "Society is now organizing its whole power, in order that it may understand itself. In order that it may have a new organization and instrument of civilization; and I am ambitious that America should show the way in this great enterprise."

He did not touch on votes for

Government Orders
200 Aeroplanes

First Step in Expansion of Air Service Under Army Reorganization Act.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Orders for more than 200 aeroplanes have been placed by the War Department as a first step in expansion of the aviation service under the army reorganization act, and contracts for about 100 additional machines of various types probably will be awarded in the near future. In most cases delivery within a short period is stipulated.

Nearly 100 of the planes already ordered are of a special school type for use at the regular army training school at San Diego, Cal., and the National Guard schools at Mineola, N. Y., and Chicago. The others are of reconnaissance, pursuit and battle types. The machines, orders for which were distributed among several companies, are to be delivered within a short period.

Signal corps officers said to-night that, with this increased equipment in immediate prospect, an enlistment campaign would begin within a few days for aviators. The last of the 200 machines which have been ordered are to be delivered within 147 days, and most of the contracts call for a much earlier delivery.

Nearly all of the aircraft are to be biplanes, and a large number will be of the Curtiss type. Details of their engine equipment and construction have not been made public. A few triplanes have been ordered for the purpose, it is understood, of testing the availability of that type for army use. Under the reorganization bill, National Guard aviators will be given training in flying under the direction of officers attached to the Signal Corps of the regular army, but National Guard units, in order to meet Federal requirements, must supply their requisite number of machines without Federal aid.

Prices to be paid for the new machines have not been revealed by the War Department. More than \$13,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for use of the aviation service during the coming year, and the greater part of this sum is expected to go into aircraft and aircraft equipment.

CAPTAIN OF U-35 HONORED

Order of Pour le Merite Awarded Commander for Achievements in Sinking 126 Vessels.

BERLIN, October 18 (via London, October 19, delayed).—The Order of Pour le Merite has been awarded Lieutenant Commander Arnaud de la Perriere, commander of the submarine U-35, for his achievements in sinking 126 vessels, totaling 276,000 tons.

Among the vessels destroyed by the U-35 were one French and one English small cruiser. While assigned to the Mediterranean, Commander Pierriere sank a number of loaded transports, munition supply ships and eleven armed merchantmen. He is credited with fighting seven battles, and in one voyage destroyed 91,000 tons of shipping and brought home four cannon as prizes. The U-35 visited Cartagena, Spain, last June.

The U-35 arrived in Cartagena on June 21. It was later officially announced at Berlin that the submarine carried an autograph letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso of Spain and medical supplies for interned Germans. News dispatches from Spain said that Commander de la Perriere had stated while in that country that he had sunk fifty ships, including the French liner La Provence.

THAW ALIVE AND WELL

Arrives at Paris Home From Front to Attend Funeral of Aviator Prince.

PARIS, October 19.—At the Paris home of Lieutenant William Thaw, of the Franco-American aviation corps, it was said today that the lieutenant was alive and well. He arrived during the night from the front to attend the funeral to-morrow of Sergeant Norman Prince, of the Franco-American corps, who died as the result of injuries sustained in a raid over Southern Germany.

A New Haven dispatch yesterday said word had been received there of the death of Lieutenant Thaw.

DIRECTORS SUSTAINED

Given Vote of Confidence in Their Management of American Locomotive Company.

NEW YORK, October 19.—After what was described as a stormy meeting, continuing for three days, it was announced to-night that the present directors of the American Locomotive Company had been sustained in their management of the corporation by a vote of 285,000 shares against 75,000 for the opposition. This action, it was said, presages the re-election of S. L. Schoenbaum as chairman of the board of directors and W. H. Marshall as president of the company.

MILK PRICES INCREASED

Borden Company in New York Announces 1-Cent Rise for All Grades.

NEW YORK, October 19.—An increase of 1 cent a quart in the retail price of all grades of milk was announced today by the Borden Milk Company. Beginning to-morrow, grade A milk will be 12 cents a quart; grade B, 10 cents; certified milk, 16 cents; and buttermilk, 7 cents.

STATE WILL GAIN
\$300,000 IN TAXES

Public Service Corporations to Pay Increase on New Assessments of Property.

RAILROADS TO YIELD BULK

Increased Earnings and Larger Franchise Levy Will Bring in \$277,186.

Public-service corporations operating in Virginia will pay to the State in taxes for the year 1916 between \$201,000 and \$225,000 more than was paid by these companies for the year preceding. Of this increase, \$277,186.55 will be paid by steam railroads.

The estimate as to the total increase in the State taxes of public-service companies was drawn yesterday by Clerk R. T. Wilson, of the State Corporation Commission, from an abridged statement issued by the commission, covering the new assessments of the properties of steam and electric railroads and from other assessments in the course of completion.

The properties of steam railroads are valued this year at \$123,353,153, as against a valuation of \$127,297,501 in 1915. This enhancement, however, is negligible, from the standpoint of State revenue, in comparison with the enormous increases in gross transportation receipts, upon which the State levies a tax of 14 per cent. Increased transportation receipts, together with the 5 per cent tax increase on this subject voted by the last General Assembly, will combine with the modest increase in property valuation to give the State taxes on steam railroads aggregating \$1,767,045, or \$277,186 more than it received from this source in 1915.

HOPES OF BUDGET MAKERS

WILL BE EXCEEDED

As an index to the soundness of the revenue estimates from this source made by the last General Assembly in framing legislation to wipe out an impending \$1,600,000 deficit, the figures for the steam and electric railroads are regarded as in the highest degree significant. The budget makers expected an increase of approximately \$250,000 in taxes of public-service corporations. It now appears that that estimate will be bettered by from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Auditor Moore's statement of the State's balance at the beginning of the new fiscal year on September 1 indicated that revenues from new tax subjects and from increases in valuation of old tax subjects will be large enough to offset the loss of \$1,280,000 in real estate taxes released to the localities for the first time this year. The \$277,186 increase from steam railroads alone supports the assertion of tax authorities that the deficit situation has been finally laid low, and that the State will end the fiscal years of 1916 and 1917, with a substantial surplus to its credit.

On the physical property of railroad corporations the State collects a tax of only 10 cents on the \$100. The remainder of the tax goes to the localities. The Commonwealth's chief source of railway revenue are the rolling stock tax, which will this year bring in about \$645,000, and the franchise tax, which, according to yesterday's statement, will yield \$277,186 more than in 1915.

As a taxpayer the Norfolk and Western Railway takes first rank, with a record that is hardly short of remarkable. The properties of this road are valued in Virginia at a valuation of \$14,992,930, or more than one-third of the valuation placed on all railroad property in the State. The Norfolk and Western will pay to the State alone in taxes for 1916 the sum of \$728,812.55, an increase of \$123,000 over its tax bill for 1915, or nearly one-half of the total amount of taxes that will be collected by the State in 1916 from all railroads operating in Virginia.

The Norfolk and Western reported increased gross transportation receipts of approximately \$14,000,000. No other Virginia railroad came anywhere near this figure.

The leading steam railroads operating in Virginia will pay to the State for 1916 increases in taxes over their payments in 1915, as follows:

Norfolk and Western, \$133,129; Chesapeake and Ohio, \$45,550; Southern, \$23,710; Virginia, \$21,009; Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio, \$19,910; New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, \$18,181; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, \$10,129; Washington-Southern, \$4,688; Atlantic Coast Line, \$2,759; Norfolk Southern, \$2,234; Seaboard Air Line, \$1,665.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS TO

PAY STATE \$76,393.42

The properties of the electric railway companies have been valued this year by the State Corporation Commission at \$8,995,298. These corporations will pay to the State in taxes for 1916 the sum of \$76,393.42, an increase of \$16,192.02 over the amount paid by them in 1915. Of this increase, \$7,983 will come from taxes paid by the Virginia Railway and Power Company, which operates the electric railways in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk.

Assessments of the properties of light, heat, power, water, gas, refrigerator car and tank car companies have not yet been completed. Telegraph, telephone, express, steamship and sleeping-car companies, according to an earlier statement of the commission, will pay tax increases this year amounting to \$12,552.86. When the assessments for all public service companies are complete the total increase in State taxes for 1916, it is estimated by Mr. Wilson, will be found to be well over \$300,000—probably nearer \$325,000.

Called by Death

DR. CHARLES W. P. BROCK
PASSES AWAY AT HOME

Distinguished Surgeon Dies in Eighty-First Year, After Long Illness.

HOLD FUNERAL TO-MORROW

Prominent Citizen Served Throughout War Between States, and for Long While Was Connected With Police Department.

Dr. Charles William Penn Brock, one of the best-known surgeons of the South, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home, 205 East Franklin Street. Dr. Brock, who was in his eighty-first year, had been in poor health for several years, and had been confined to his home for the past three months. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from All Saints' Episcopal Church.

Dr. Brock was born in the Valley of Virginia, June 1, 1836, and was one of the oldest residents of the city, having spent his whole professional life, from the year 1859, in Richmond. His parents were Anselm and Elizabeth Beverly Buckner Brock, and he was descended from Colonial stock. His first-known paternal ancestor to come to this country was Joseph Brock, who came from England and settled in Spotsylvania County in 1738. One of his descendants, also Joseph Brock, served as a colonel in the War of 1812. On his mother's side his lineage was traced to Colonel Mordecai Buckner, of the Sixth Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary army.

WAS CHIEF SURGEON

IN CONFEDERATE ARMY

Throughout the War Between the States Dr. Brock served in the Confederate army, first as private and later as surgeon. He was chief surgeon on the staff of Major-General James L. Kemper. Following the war Dr. Brock was made surgeon of the Richmond Police Department, a position he retained until his death. He was chief surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway since 1882, and was president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons in 1892-93.

Dr. Brock was educated in private schools until entering the University of Virginia. He finished his professional training at the Medical College of Virginia, graduating in 1859. In 1863 he married Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of John H. Tyler, of this city. He is survived by his four children: Mrs. E. L. Hewitt, of Richmond; Mrs. Floyd Hughes, of Norfolk; Dr. C. B. Brock and A. Tyler Brock, of this city.

In Masonic circles Dr. Brock was an active worker. He was a Master Mason and a Knight Templar and a past master of Richmond Lodge of Masons, No. 16. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and an Episcopalian in religious preference.

JAPAN SENDS POLICE

Will Assist Chinese Authorities in Maintaining Order at Amoy.

AMOI, CHINA, October 19.—Japanese police are expected here to assist the Chinese authorities in maintaining order. Japan offered to send the police, and the offer was accepted on condition that they remain on the premises of the Japanese consulate until their assistance was requested.

Amoy has been a center of activity for the southern rebels for several months, and considerable rioting has been reported there. Thirty Japanese from Formosa were arrested in the city last May, after a riot in which two men were killed and others wounded. The rebels were reported to be in force within twenty miles of Amoy last June, but since then no details have been received in regard to conditions.

VON KLICK ON RETIRED LIST

Commanded Night Wing of German Army in Sweep Toward Paris in Fall of 1914.

BERLIN, October 19 (via London).—Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep towards Paris in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded in shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The field marshal was seventy years of age last May.

CHURCH WILL PRAY
FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Episcopal Convention Reaches Decision Only After Clash Between Militarist and Pacifist.

NO DIVISION ON RACIAL LINES

Minority Report, Calling Such Action Unchristian and Un-catholic, Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Rejection by the house of bishops of a proposal to divide the Episcopal Church along racial lines and a clash between militarist and pacifist in a debate on prayer in the house of deputies were outstanding features to-day of the General Convention here of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The house of deputies concurred in the upper house's action in refusing to provide negro bishops under the supervision of negro bishops.

The majority of the committee on racial episcopate recommended that the church be divided along racial lines, but a minority report said that such a division was "both unchristian and uncatholic." The minority report was adopted. The house of bishops also amended the minority report providing for favoring the appointment of negro suffragan bishops to give negro suffragans a temporary right of succession to the house of bishops. This amendment probably will cause discussion in the house of deputies, for, if adopted, it may result in a negro bishop temporarily presiding over a white diocese.

The house of deputies was divided into two factions in the debate on proposal of the commission on the enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer to add prayers for the army and navy. PRAYER RECOMMENDED BY COMMISSION ADOPTED.

The prayer upon which most of the discussion was based, which was finally adopted, was recommended by the commission. It asked the "Lord God of hosts to strengthen and protect the soldiers of our country; support them in the day of battle, and in time of peace keep them safe from evil." It also pleaded that "in all things they may serve without reproach." A similar prayer suggested by the commission for the navy also was adopted. One faction, led by the Rev. John Howard Melish, of Brooklyn, held that any war is unchristian, and that no soldier can serve without reproach. The other, of which Rev. Leighton Parks, of New York, was the spokesman, while not championing war, argued that it is the duty of the church to pray for those men who forsake civil pursuits, in which the remuneration might be greater, for the service of their country.

Previously several delegates had urged the inclusion in the ritual of a prayer for world peace. Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., introduced a resolution to this end, which was referred to the commission. WILL BE ACTED ON FINALLY AT NEXT CONVENTION.

As a result of the debate, the prayers recommended for the army and navy, together with a substitute offered by Dr. Melish, were recommended to the commission, and when, after reconsideration, it reported inability to change its first recommendations, the prayers for the army and navy, as recommended, were adopted. If approved by the house of bishops, the prayers will be in tentative use in the next three years, and will be acted upon finally at the next general convention. Dr. Melish said that if these prayers were adopted an irreparable injury would be done the youth of the nation. "You are bringing upon this nation in the years ahead a catastrophe similar to that which is now overwhelming the nations beyond the Atlantic," he said. "I want to oppose these two prayers, first of all, on the ground that they have no vision."

"The prayer is without sense. It asks for things that cannot possibly be granted. It is impossible for soldiers to serve without reproach," as the prayer asks, 'We are asking God to grant something entirely without meaning, for war cannot be waged without reproach.'"

Dr. Melish was supported by Rev. E. L. Parsons, of Berkeley, Cal., chairman of the commission which made the recommendation; Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Lynchburg, Va.; and Francis L. Stetson, of New York.

CHURCH DUTY TO PRAY FOR

MEN IN ARMIES AND NAVY

Dr. Parks, in his argument, did not support the cause of war, but said that it is our duty to pray for the men in our armies and navy. "Great numbers of young men in this country have turned away from paths that would lead to great fortunes and devoted their energies to serving their country in our army and navy," he said. "Whether it is in active service or in 'watchful waiting,' whether they sail the seas or patrol our borders, the church should pray for them. Most of them are Christian men; many of them are our countrymen. We owe them our prayers."

The commission reported that the prayer offered by George Washington when he laid down the supreme command of the Federal army could not, in his judgment, be substituted for the prayer of our country recommended by the commission. The proposal was sent back to the committee for reconsideration.

EPISCOPALANS TRYING TO

ENRICH PRAYER BOOK

The by-laws, the 612 clergymen and seven composing the house of deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church are going to try to enrich the Book of Common Prayer.

Cunard Steamship
Is Sunk by Mine

Alaunia Lost in English Channel and Some of Crew Are Missing.

LONDON, October 19.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Alaunia has been sunk, and that her captain and 163 members of the crew have been landed.

With the exception of a few men missing, the ship's company were landed by a trawler. All the passengers had been landed previously.

TWENTY-ONE AMERICANS

AMONG HER PASSENGERS

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Cunard liner Alaunia, which sailed from this port on October 7, was sunk by a mine in the English Channel to-day, according to cable advices to the local Cunard officials, while proceeding to London from Falmouth. On Tuesday, the officials said, she landed at Falmouth all of her 213 passengers, including twenty-one Americans, who sailed on her from New York. The Alaunia, one of the newer vessels of the Cunard Line, sailed from New York on the day the German submarine U-53 arrived at Newport, and must have passed Nantuxet at about the same time the U-53 the next morning began her operations in that vicinity against British shipping. Incidentally, the Alaunia was armed for defense against submarines.

The Alaunia carried a cargo of about 11,000 tons of merchandise, including war supplies, but no munitions. Among the items listed were rubber and copper goods, food supplies and chemicals. The main part of her cargo was to be discharged at London.

Built in 1913, the ship was 520 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 13,455.

REQUEST OF ROADS DENIED

I. C. C. Refuses to Order Contemporary Weighing of Mail During Space-Pay-Basis Test.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—A request of the railroads that the Post-Office Department be compelled to keep contemporaneous comparative weight records of all mail carried during the period of the space-pay basis test for railway mail pay was denied to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission denied the request after hearings, at which road representatives argued for contemporaneous weighing and officials of the Post-Office Department opposed it. Two orders were issued, denying separately a general petition presented by a committee of railroad officials headed by A. P. Thom, of the Southern, and a petition of the New Haven Company, asking specifically that contemporaneous weighing be ordered throughout the New Haven system.

STRIKE IN EDISON PLANT

Employees Demand Reinstatement of Secretary of Protective Association.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., October 19.—A strike that started yesterday in the plant of Thomas A. Edison spread to-day until 600 men, including 200 in the Edison Electric Works, were idle. The employees demand the reinstatement of a secretary of the Edison Employee-Protective Association, discharged automatically under an Edison rule, limiting the period of an employee's absence without valid excuse. The Edison employees are not affiliated with any labor union, and this is said to be the first serious strike which the inventor has ever confronted.

ROOSEVELT IN MISSOURI

Storms of Snow and Sleet Greet Special Which Carries Colonel to West.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 19.—Storms of snow and sleet greeted the special carrying Theodore Roosevelt to-night as he entered the West to advocate the election of Charles E. Hughes for President.

The only rear-platform speech of the trip to-day was made at Jefferson City, Mo., where Mr. Roosevelt spoke for five minutes. He called attention to the Lusitania incident, and declared "the crime was the result of foreigners being of the opinion that Americans did not stand with them."

"And they were right," he concluded.

RETURNS FROM PRACTICE

The Oklahoma Back in Hampton Roads From Southern Drill Grounds.

NORFOLK, VA., October 19.—The super-dreadnought Oklahoma returned to Hampton Roads last night, having completed target practice on the southern drill grounds. Several of her searchlights were transferred to the navy-yard to-day for needed repairs. No statement has been given out as to the big ship's record of hits.

NO MORE FURLONGS

Baker Stops All Applications for Reserve Because Regular Army Needs All Available Men.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Need of all available soldiers in the regular army for continued active service has caused Secretary Baker to stop all applications for furloughs to the reserve, which, under the national defense act, may be requested by men who have served one year with the colors.

FRENCH DRAWING
FRONT CLOSER TO
TOWN OF PERONNE

Reach Western Banks of Somme River in Latest Attack.

GERMANS ARE REPULSED
NEAR SAILLY-SAILLESELHeavy Rains on British Front,
and Comparative Quiet Prevails.

NO DECISIVE RESULT IN EAST

Roumanians Take Offensive, and Reported as Pushing Back Adversaries.

LONDON, October 19.—Gradually the French are drawing their front closer to the town of Peronne, on the eastern bank of the Somme River, in France. After Wednesday's advance along a mile front between Blaches and La Maisonnette, on the west side of the river, an attack launched on Thursday was rewarded with further gains, which virtually brings them to the banks of the stream.

To the north and east of Sailly-Saillesel, where the French have advanced their line in the last few days at what the British War Office asserts was a cost in casualties not commensurate with the gains, the Germans have made a violent counterattack, which was repulsed.

Berlin says that in their attacks on the Sars-Morval from the British captured German positions, which later were retaken by the Teutons. Heavy rains fell on Thursday on the British front, and, except for a slight gain by the British at Butte-de-Warlen court and the repulse of a German counter-attack, there, comparative quiet prevailed.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES

As yet no decisive result has been achieved by either the Austro-German forces or the Russians in the violent fighting that has been going on for several days in Volhynia and Galicia. The Petrograd War Office says that near Kiselin and Svinusky, in Volhynia, violent attacks by the Teutonic allies were repulsed, while Berlin records the capture of Russian trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod and the repulse, with heavy casualties, of Russian attacks near Babow.

South of Zborow, in Galicia, several enterprises have been carried out successfully by the Austrians, while at other points attacks by the Russians have been repulsed.

The Roumanians have taken the offensive at several points, and now are reported to be pushing back their adversaries, who are leaving prisoners and guns in the hands of the Roumanians. Berlin, however, controverts this by the assertion that the Austro-German forces are engaged in successful fighting in the mountain passes.

Generally speaking, there is no change in the reputation in Macedonia, although both the entente and Teutonic allies make claim to minor successes on various sectors. The Bulgarians in the vicinity of Monastir, bringing up re-enforcements and a number of trench mortars.

Except on Mount Pasubio, in the Trentino region, where the Austrians in violent attacks recaptured positions taken on Tuesday by the Italians, only to be driven out again, artillery duels are taking place in the Austro-Italian theater.

GERMANS CLAIM COMPLETE

VICTORY ON SOMME FRONT

AMSTERDAM, October 19 (via London).—A Berlin dispatch, referring to the silence of the entente War Office regarding the reported importance and severity of the fighting on the Somme front last week, especially that of October 12, quotes from an order of the commander of the German army, north of the Somme, dated October 13, in which he says:

"The enemy planned a great destructive blow for October 12, attacking on almost the entire front between the Ancre and the Douve. Between Concrette and Lesbouffs, also, the newly formed British divisions tried to break through. Near Sailly and Rancourt the French division previously fighting there was partially replaced by fresh troops."

"Against the iron wall of the Tenth Army the onset of October